

[Vol. 31.]

Is it for the interest of the people, that their representatives should be placed in this condition: Is it expedient that better service should be commanded for any other Department than for the hall of legislation? Or, admitting that offices of high trust and responsibility in the state, such as will be commonly regarded less from motives of pecuniary emolument, than

from the love of honorable distinction and devotion to the public service, should possess more attractions than the legislative office, it is still expedient that subordinate places in government, such as have no recommendation to them, should have the same influence?

And yet, not only is it well known that persons, at every election, decline being candidates for the legislature, but the government has not been without instances, in which members of either House have relinquished their seats in the Congress of the U. States to accept offices of a very low grade. Can the public interest require the establishment of a habit of filling such places by candidates taken from the legislative body? Or what is the value, to the people, of the right of representation, if they have nothing to give which their representatives will not relinquish for even the smaller appointments of the executive power? It cannot but tend more, one would think, to the permanent safety of the republic, that no such hopes or motives should exist; that there should be no inducements of this nature, either to an unfaithful and complacent discharge of official duty, or to a more indirect but not less pernicious exercise of the influence of a public character and a public station.

The geographical extent of the United States furnishes a case out of all analogy with any thing which has heretofore existed, either in any state government or the government of any other country. There are members of Congress who reside more than a thousand miles from the seat of government; a great proportion live at more than half that distance. If these members are accompanied by their families to a session of Congress, even the present compensation, with the strictest economy, does not defray their expenses. To live within the means provided for them, they must come as exiles from their own homes; they must abandon, not only all private pursuits, but the enjoyment of all domestic relations, and live like strangers and temporary lodgers in the metropolises of their own country. How far it is wise in government to demand of those who enter its service this sacrifice of all social feelings, those who have the deepest knowledge of our nature are most competent to judge. It is a sacrifice, which will not, ordinarily, and for any length of time, be made, by such as have the dearest and strongest ties to their country, and the greatest possible stake in its prosperity.

One further observation is obvious. If an adequate provision be not made for members of Congress, the office will fall exclusively, into the hands of one or the other of two descriptions of persons; either of the most affluent of the country only who can bear the charges of it without any compensation; or of those who would accept it, not for the compensation legally belonging to it, but from the hope of turning it to account by other means. A reasonable allowance, neither extravagant on the one hand, nor parsimonious on the other, would seem to be the best security against these various evils. Influenced by these considerations, Congress was, at the last session, of opinion that the compensation to members had become inadequate. The committee are still of the same opinion. In many cases it was not equal to the expense incurred by individuals in their attendance on the legislature; and in all cases, it must be presumed that the labour and intelligence bestowed on the discharge of his official duties, by an able and faithful member of Congress, could not but yield a much more profitable result if employed in private pursuits.

If the view which the committee have taken of this subject, be not altogether an erroneous one; if great changes, in relation to the value of money, and the price of living, have taken place in the country; if it has been found necessary to provide for the increase of the compensation of other officers, throughout the general and state governments; and more than all, if it be desirable to maintain the constitutional importance of the legislative office; to open to the people a wide field for the selection of representatives; to put at their command the best talents in their respective districts; and to enable them to retain the services of those whose knowledge and experience have best fitted them to promote their interests and maintain their rights; then, the object of the law in question was not only a useful, but a highly important and commendable object.

In regard to the mode of accomplishing that object, it has not been, and is not, easy to reconcile opinions. On the whole, the committee are of opinion, that under all the circumstances, it is advisable to provide, that the increase of pay should be made in the form of an addition to the former daily allowance. They, therefore, recommend, that in lieu of all other compensations, there be paid to members of Congress and delegates of territories, ——— dollars per day for their actual attendance, and ——— dollars for every twenty miles travel to and from the seat of government. And they report a bill for that purpose.

A BILL,

Allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to delegates of Territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject, contrary thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the remaining part of the present session of Congress, to be calculated from the time of passing this act, and at every future session of Congress, and at every meeting of the Senate, in the recess of Congress, each Senator shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of all other compensation heretofore allowed by law, ——— dollars, for every day he shall attend the Senate; and shall also be allowed, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, ——— dollars, for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress; and in case any member of the Senate shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from any session or meeting, or after his arrival shall be unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance; and the President of the Senate, pro tempore, when the office of the Vice President of the United States, is or shall be vacant, shall during the period of his services, be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a member of the Senate, ——— dollars, for every day he shall attend the Senate; and shall also be allowed, at the commencement and end of each session, ——— dollars, for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress; and in case any representative or delegate shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to and from the session,

or after his arrival shall be unable to attend the House of Representatives, he shall be entitled to the daily allowance aforesaid; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a representative, ——— dollars, for every day he shall attend the House; *Provided always*, That no representative, or delegate, shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of ——— dollars a day, from the end of one session, to the time of his taking a seat in another. That the said compensation to the members of the Senate shall be certified by the President, and that which shall be due to the members of the House of Representatives, and to the delegates, shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public Treasury. And that all acts, or parts of acts, contrary to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 21.

The attention of many intelligent men in the United States, has been recently turned, with peculiar force, and a corresponding zeal and spirit of perseverance, to the proposition for establishing a COLONY OF FREE BLAOKS. On this subject a Meeting is requested, by advertisement, to take place in this city this evening. The meeting, we are informed, will probably be respectable, both as to numbers and character. The following proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, are singularly consonant with the institution of proceedings on the same subject in other quarters.

VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13.

On motion of Mr. Doddridge, the galleries and lobby were cleared, and the doors of this house were closed; whereupon, the following preamble and resolution being offered by Mr. Mercer, of Loudon, and amended, were agreed to by the house—ayes 137, noes 9.

"Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum, beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of color, as had been, or might be, emancipated under the laws of this commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success:

"They now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred, with the government of the United States, in abolishing the African slave trade, (a traffic, which this commonwealth both before and since the revolution, zealously sought to terminate) to renew this effort; and do therefore Resolve—That the Executive be requested to correspond with the President of the U. States for the purpose of obtaining a territory upon the shore of the North Pacific, or at some other place, not within any of the states or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of color as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this commonwealth; and that the Senators and Representatives of this state in the Congress of the United States be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the U. States in the attainment of the above object: *Provided*, that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory, shall be obligatory on this commonwealth until ratified by the Legislature."

On motion of Mr. Mercer of L. the injunction of secrecy was then taken off, and the doors opened. Ordered, that the clerk communicate the said preamble and resolution to the senate, and request their concurrence.

SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

At the last session of Congress, the Senate passed a resolution requiring the settlement of the departments to report jointly, at the next session, a plan to ensure the annual settlement of public accounts. On the 9th inst. the Secretaries submitted their plan to Congress, from which the following is extracted:

"In conformity with these preliminary observations, the undersigned respectfully propose, that it be expedient—

First, That another independent department of the government be organized, to be denominated the "Home Department."

That the Secretary of this department shall execute the orders of President in relation to

1. The territorial governments.
2. The national highways and canals.
3. The general post office.
4. The patent office.
5. The Indian department.

Second, That the primary and final settlement of all accounts to be made in the Treasury Department, and that the organization of that department be modified, so as to authorize the appointment of

1. Five additional Auditors.
2. One additional Comptroller.
3. One Solicitor.

4. That the Mint establishment be placed under the direction of the Treasury Department.

Third, That the office of Accountant of the War and Navy Department, and of the Superintendent General of Military supplies, be abolished.

Fourth, That the survey of the coast be confided to the Navy Department.

According to the modification here recommended, the

First Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of the public accounts accruing in the Treasury Department.

Second Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the pay and clothing of the army, the subsistence of the officers, bounties and premiums the recruiting service, and the contingent expenses of the War Department.

Third Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts, relative to the subsistence of the army, the quarter master's department, the hospital department, and the ordnance department. Both of these auditors will keep the property account connected with those branches of service in the War Department confided to them respectively.

Fourth Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the Navy Department—And the

Fifth Auditor, will be charged with the settlement of all accounts relative to the State and Home Departments.

The first Comptroller, being relieved from directing and superintending the recovery by suits of all debts due the government, will revise all accounts settled by the first and fifth Auditor.

Second Comptroller, will revise all settlements made by the second, 3d and 4th Auditors.

The solicitor of the treasury will be charged with the recovery of debts due government according to the forms prescribed by law."

ANDREW PICKENS, (late a Colonel in the army of the United States) is elected Governor of the state of South Carolina; and Gen. JOHN CUMMERTON, Lieutenant Governor.

WILLIAM SMITH is elected a Senator in Congress, from that state to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Taylor.

The Republicans of MASSACHUSETTS have nominated as candidates at the Spring Election, for the office of Governor, WILLIAM GRAY; for that of Lieutenant Governor, WILLIAM KING.

We learn that it was Capt. Downes, of the navy, and not Capt. Gordon, who lately died in the Mediterranean—Lieut. Kohn, of the marines has been killed in a duel with some foreign officer—Col.

The Hon. William Gray has accepted his appointment as a Director of the Boston Branch of the Bank of the U. States, and has been unanimously chosen President.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE, Dec. 16.

From Port-au-Prince—We learn from Capt. Henfield, of the brig Sarah, that the latest news at Port-au-Prince, from the Spanish Maine, presented the contest of the Patriots to be very successful. A vessel had arrived there for the purpose of taking over General Bolivar, who was to resume a command in the Patriot army. The French frigate, which brought a Minister to treat with Petion and Christophe, sailed for Jamaica on the 13th of November.

The Mercantile Advertiser says—We learn from Captain Henfield, of the brig Sarah, from Port-au-Prince, that the latest accounts from the Spanish Maine, represented the affairs of the Patriots in that quarter to continue successful. Barcelona and Cumana had surrendered to the Patriots and Caracas was reported to have been evacuated by the royalists.

Extract from a letter, received by a gentleman, in Newburgh, dated, Buenos Ayres, Sept. 12, 1816.

"There will be great rejoicing here in a few days on account of the independence of these united provinces, which has been recently declared in great state; but the minds of these patriots are so unsettled, that it is uncertain how long it will be another revolution takes place—there is no danger, however, of its coming into the hands of old Spain again—This market is in a most horrid state, and glutted with every kind of produce, and merchandise, European, Indian, and from the United States. Even the most staple article will scarcely bring cost and charges, and no profit whatever will arise from the returns."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS.

"The late accounts from South America, which have appeared in the French papers, make considerable sensation here. They have given rise to a report of Joseph Bonaparte's brother being called to the throne of Mexico. The success of Humbert and his companions, who are represented as the leaders of a numerous army, produce a general wish in the French officers on half pay to emigrate to that country. The editors of all the French papers, have in consequence, received orders to make no further insertions relating to the events in South America."

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, January 1st, 1817, which, if not taken out before three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters:

Persons enquiring for letters in this list, will please to say they are advertised.

Adams Levin Allen Richard 2
Armstrong Andrew Allen Charles
Adams John Anderson William
Anderson Massidora Austin John
Adams William Allen John
Anderson Andrew 2 Allen Mr.
Adams James

Breckenridge R. Mrs. Beach Bailey
Breckenridge Wm. Beachamp John
Bell John F. Boon Saml 1
Brannard John 5 Blanchard Samuel
Bates Alvin 2 Buckner Susan M.
Berry John, sen. Bradus John
Burr Cynthia Bistos John
Ball Valentine Brisson James R.
Beers Warner Pritchett Catharine
Baker Joshua Bell Joseph M.
Bascom Samuel A. Bishop rev H.
Burwell Derick Boardman James
Breckenridge Preston Ball William
Bradburn James Bryan William
Baylor Courtney N. Bobb John
Bailes Elias Bradley James
Bridges John Boon Obadiah
Bowman Abram Butler John
Barney Joshua Butler Sarah
Biggs Peter Brown Joseph
Boscom Henry B. 2 Budd John
Baum Silly Burrows James
Bowler John T. Brown Wm. Ham
Beckett Oliver Beatty Robert
Beatty Robert Brink James
Bruckmann L. Brantam Vincent 2
Barnett Thomas Beasley Richard
Barnett Richard & Co. Butler Thos. L.
Rand J. hn. Brackett Philip
Brackett George Bro. Robert
Bibb Benj 2 Brooks Benj.
Byars William 3 Briminger Mary
Brats John 2 Bledsoe Daniel
Bankhead James 5 Bradford Wm.
Bullock Ann Bryson James C.

Cavaic Chas. 2 Clark Solomon
Clopper F. C. 5 Curry John
Cabbell B. Collins Mary
Cheever Wm M. Crutcheff Robert 2
Case Stephen 3 Callow Benj. I.
Cumberland Mr. Cullin Charles
Cotton William Canithers David L.
Case John 2 Clark John H.
Coleman James Coke Alexander
Craton Henry Coverdale Elias W.
Chandler Richard Curry Thos 3
Casey Robert Craton Henry 2
Clopper & Byrne Clark Michael
Case Stephen or Julius Cavin J. hn.
Clark Enoch 2 Clarkson James
Caldwell Sam S. Cutler Otway
Caldwell William Crawford John
Caldwell John N. 2 Callan Robert
Camdon Archibald Corethers John
Canady Elizabeth Camdon Archibald
Chapman William Canady Elizabeth
Chambers U. B. Chambers William
Carmichael William Chambers I.

Devenport Adrian Dill Francis
Deal Senarquis 3 Dodge David 3
Dickenson Elizabeth Davinport J. M. 2
Dow Lorenzo Davinport A.
Dow Isaac M. 2 Diczew John W.
Dols Elizabeth Dickey Elizabeth
Dursell John Dethier Lewis
Devenport James 2 Dunlap James 2

Davidson Andrew
Dollins Mr.
Deas Wm. Allen 3
Dunbar William

Eads John
Epperson Chesley
Epperson James
Eddy Ephraim
Ewing Robert 4
Elliott Emily
Estis Ambrose
Edwin Charles

Faver John
Frazer Martha
Ford Jacob
Finley Mary
Fox Patrick I.
Fletcher Henry 2
Featherston L.

Grimes Ludila
Griffin Peggy
Groom Elijah
Goddard Francis E.
Gottis George
Gaines Frances S.
Gorin Franklin
Gency Mr. 2
Gittner Elizabeth
Gray George
Gibbs Robert M. 2
Gray William
Gordon William
Grady Mary
Goran Andrew R. 2
Gresham William
Gallaudet William

Hart Conrad
Hall & Worley
Harrison Jane 4
Higbee Obadiah
Hodgins John
Hawkes Samuel
Hamilton George 2
Hanley Thos.
Hawkins Walker
Hawthorn David
Hart Aaron 2
Herdson James
Hendrick Patrick
Hollenback Henry
Hodgeson Isaac
Hickey William
Harris Nathaniel
Hicks James
Humphrey Reuben
Hany William
Hamilton James
Hans Henry
Hill Jonathan 2
Hampton George
Hawkins Martin 5
H. oten Isaac
Hays Samuel
Hodges Daniel
Hartman Peter
Harris Mary Ann

Jones Elizabeth
Jones Wm. D.
Irwin Catharine
Johnson Nicholas 2
Jackson John
Jones John H.
Jacobs Greenberry

Keene Pollard
Kenniz Wigginton

Lural Thomas
Lawless Luke 2
Lewis Hannah
Loose Nicholas
Looney James
Logan John
Long Samuel
Logan David 2
Longer Thomas
Long Philip
Leonard James

Mahon Jane
Moore Peter
Mather Barth. 2
Molton Eliza & M.
Moore Samuel T.
Masterson Mary
Martin Judith
Maur John
Muir George
Marshall Louis Dr.
Miller Anderson 2
Mayer Melchor
Marshall Charles
Mahon Alexander 2
Madison James
Miller Thomas D.
Mathews John
Maxwell Samuel
Miles Alexander
Metcalf Alfred
Martin James
Martin T.
Marshall William
Moore H. H.

McGinnes Thos.
McGoy Mr.
McPheters Elizabeth
McGormick J. B. 2
McCall John
McCall Joseph
McDowell John 3
McClelland William
McCracken John
McCullough Henry
McCullough Margaret
McKillopp Alex.
McWilliams Samuel
McKane James 2
McCall Thomas

Noble Elijah 4
Nickles Maj
Nickles John P.
Newman Michael
Nash Alexander

Overton Danbey
Overton Samuel R.
Owens & Coyle
Ogin Thos.
Oulton Thomas

Poignard D. R. 2
Poindexter John
Price Evans
Parker John
Patterson S. M.
Poinsett J. R.
Pullen Henry
Phillips George
Parker James
Price Williamson
Pawling Susanna
Praier James S.
Penn Edmund
Parker Robert
Points Arthur
Parsons H. A. 3
Porter Doctor
Puthoff John 2
Page James

Rogers Benj.
Robinson William 2
Rauch John V.
Ridgely Jane
Raney John
Raney Thomas
Rucker James P. 2
Rucker Ahined rev.
Runnels Jeremiah 3
Revell James
Rogers Judith
Robinson Simeon
Robinson James F.
Rigler John
Ruple Stephen
Richey Samuel

Smith Juliann
Shepherd A. P.
Sanders Aggy
Swan Jane
Shinglebower Henry
Scott William 3
Spencer Benjamin
Scrogiam Mary
Stetler J. seph
Steel Mr. 2
Stevens Augustus 2
Stapp William 4
Scott Samuel
Spragans Saml. M.
Sties John
Story Joseph
Spake Thomas 2
Sterling A. & J.
Smith Michael
Simple Robert
Soy Daniel
Stephenson Thos.
Scrivner Thomas
Stuban Baron

Tinchman Mary
Turner Sarah E.
Todd Mary O.
Todd Robert
Taylor Thos. M.
Turner Anson
Trimble Alex.
Torney David
Tuli Joseph

Udley Obadiah

Vandegrift A. 2
Vele near Mr.
Vallandigham Ann
Vawter Thomas L.

Worles Moses H.
Wilson Thomas P.
Welf James D.
Wilson James
Wren William 3
Winn Mary
Walker George
Wilson John 2
West Mr.
Walker Fanny
Wallace John
Wentworth Elijah
White John B.
Walden Samuel E.
Wicks Agness
Winga Mr.
Wilson William
Wallace James
Wilson R. Capt.
Wright Israel
Wells George
Waltz Frederick
Wreaton Robert
Wright Susanna
Wall Bloomfield
Walker James
Woodruff Aaron
Wright Thomas I.
Wilson Jonathan
Wilson Robert
Wood James 2

Yates Michael
Young Leonard

Platt John
Prickett William
Pogue Gratian
Pullen Henry 2

Ruth S. & I.
Robison Martha
Rabston James 2
Ruth David W.
Rankin Hervey
Robinson Mr.
Ross Col. William
Robinson James
Roach Richard
Richardson William
Rollins Samuel
Roman Isaac
Robinson George
Randolph Catharine
Roberts Thomas
Robnett John

Sarkes John
Suddoth Wm.
Sanford Jas. or M.
Seacatt Charles
Stout David 2
Strange William
Scott Hannah
Sharp Eliza T.
Smith Lewis H.
Smith Lucy B.
Schilling Jacob 2
Smith Susannah
Shelton Bo. ker 2
Stivers William
Stephen John
Seagrave Danbey
Sharp Eliza B.
Shyward Catharine
Studdy S. or N. T. S.
Stewart Robert
Shields Patrick
Shingleton George
Stephenson William

Trimble Elizabeth
Turner Edward
Thompson Edward
Thompson H. P.
Templeman Mary
Towles John
Thos Wm.
Taylor G. G.

Van Lear John 3
Vanpel Samuel 2
Vallandigham Geo.
Vele William

Walls Moses
Webb Eliah
Wren Clab urn 2
Watts John
Watson Agness
Whaley James
Walker Andrew
Walden William
Winn John
Welster Thomas
Walsh Simeon
Watkins Thomas
Wells Frances F.
Wright Thos. I.
Williams John
Wood Richard
Webb George
Wilson Joshua
Walton Thos. I.
Whitehead John
Watts George
Webb Thos. S.
Wymore Martin
Wilson Russell F.
Wheeler Clement
Williams Huston
Williams Charles
Williamson Maria
Wallace & Morrow
Wyatt James
Wort Casper

Young Margaret
York Bartlett

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.
Lexington, January 1, 1817. 1-3

NOTICE.

THAT I shall on the 25th day of January inst. at the court house door in the town of Lexington, proceed to expose to public sale, the following property, to wit: SEVENTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND lying in Henderson's grant, being part of the land in the said grant, designated by the numbers 40 and 41, bounded by the lands of George Holloway, J. C. Wardlaw, William Boyd and James Gintapie, which said land is that whereon General Samuel Hopkins resides or did reside, the 1st of October, 1811—Also the following Negro Slaves: Lewis, aged about 47 years, Wmmy, Osmode, Liddy, Kizzy, Grisey, Dick, Linda, John, Rose, Nancy, and Fanny, which ten last named are children of Lewis and Wmmy: Also, George and Linda and their children, Charlotte and Child, Chinn, Lolly, Letty, Clarissa, Sam, Nicholas, Aaron, and Okey:—Also, James and Clarissa and their children, Fanny, Crilla, Phoebe, William, Jnn, Dolly, Milley and Lacey:—Also, Richard and his children, Peter, Richard, Phil, Isaac and Lucy:—Also the increase of the females since the said 1st day of October, 1811: The same being the Land and slaves conveyed in trust by the said Gen. Samuel Hopkins to the hon. H. Clay, by a deed bearing date 1st Oct. 1811, for the purposes therein expressed, and being the same referred to in a joint deed of trust from the said Gen. Saml. Hopkins and the hon. H. Clay to the subscriber, bearing date 7th Oct. 1816, both of which deeds are on record in the clerk's office of the court of appeals, to which purchases are referred. The whole of said property or so much thereof as will be necessary or sufficient to pay and satisfy to said H. Clay, the debt, interest & damages due to said Clay, upon the deed of trust from said Hopkins to said Clay, together with cost &c. to be sold for ready money. The above Land and Negroes are the property of said S. Hopkins, who is bound by the tenor of the deed to the undersigned, to produce to him the said slaves if he does so, they shall be exhibited at the time of sale, or otherwise he is authorised to proceed to sell, and shall do so whether the slaves are produced or not. Those intending to become purchasers are requested to make themselves acquainted with the property and the title of said Hopkins, which is believed to be indisputable. The deeds of trust under which the sale will be made shall be exhibited on the day of sale, where and when those who shall not be fore become acquainted more fully of their contents than this advertisement may make them, can satisfy themselves.

JOHN H. MORTON,
Trustee for H. Clay & Sam. Hopkins.
Lexington, Jan. 21, 1817.—1-3

Bear and Otter Skins
WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. FROTTER, & Co.

OFFER the highest price in CASH for prime
BEAR & OTTER SKINS,

Delivered at their Warehouse.
Lexington, Dec. 18.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 6.

LEXINGTON TRUSTEES.

An election for Trustees, for the present year, was held on Saturday last. The following gentlemen were elected:

John Fowler, Thomas Wallace, Charles Humphreys, Stephen Chipley, T. T. Barr, C. W. Cloud, Alexander Parker, Samuel Ayres, John Bradford, William Logan, John Fisher.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

An election for Directors of the Lexington Library, for the present year, was held at the Library Room on Saturday last. The following gentlemen were elected:

J. Telford, J. G. Trotter, R. R. Barr, F. Bradford, Jr. Matthew Elder.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
24th December, 1816.

HON. R. M. JOHNSON,

Member House Representatives.

DEAR SIR—I have the honour to observe, in reply to Mr. Johnson's letter of the 12th instant to your address, that we have not changed the manner of transporting the mail from this City to Chillicothe, nor have we had before any intimation of a delay on the Marietta line. If the error exists, it shall be immediately corrected. I shall take measures to expedite the mail between Lexington, Ky and Charleston, S. C.—the change on that line will not probably get into operation earlier than February.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

R. J. MEIGS, JR.

Tribute of respect to Com. Barney.

The House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky on the 30th ult. unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The arrival of Commodore Joshua Barney in Kentucky, at this time revives in our recollection, the distinguished services of that gallant officer during the late war, and particularly at Bladensburg—Wherefore,

Resolved by the Legislature of Kentucky, That the military conduct and achievements of that gentleman, during the late war, and on the aforesaid memorable occasion, deserves, and has the admiration of the Legislature of Kentucky.

On Thursday 26th ult. a public dinner was given at Wm. Oden's Hotel, by the citizens of Frankfort, to Com. Barney; in honour of his gallant services and sufferings in the cause of his country, in "both her desperate struggles against tyranny." Among others the following toast was drank:

Our welcome guest, Commodore Barney—So long as bravery shall constitute a trait in the American character, so long will his fame rank high in the annals of his country.

When the toast was drank, Com. Barney rose and addressed the company:

GENTLEMEN—The honour which you have just conferred on me, claims my sincere thanks. It is the only reward a republican soldier should ask: that independence which contributed to establish in the revolution, and to maintain in the late war, I am ready to support with the last drop of my blood.

VOLUNTEER.

By Com. Barney—The state of Kentucky—the brightest star in the western hemisphere.

On Tuesday last the Members of the Legislature gave a dinner to that meritorious officer, at Capt. Wessiger's Tavern. The Hon. E. Bullock Speaker of the Senate, presided, and the Hon. J. C. Crittenden Speaker of the House of Representatives, acted as vice President.—The following was drank amongst other toasts:

Com. Barney, our gallant guest—Two wars, the land and the ocean, bear witness that he is a patriot and soldier.

When this toast was drank, the commodore rose and said,

Gentlemen—The testimony of respect which you have this day given, is doubly dear to me as coming from the Legislature of Kentucky. I had the good fortune to be in 17 battles during the Revolution, in all of which the star-spangled banner triumphed over the bloody cross, and in the late war I had the honor of being engaged in 9 battles, with the same glorious result, except in the last, in which I was unfortunate, although not in fault. If there had been with me 2000 Kentuckians instead of 7000 Marylanders, Washington City would not have been sacked, nor our country disgraced.

If my arrangements shall permit, it is my intention to become a citizen of Kentucky—and when I die, I know that my bones will repose among congenial spirits.

The Commodore gave the following toast: Kentucky—The admiration of her friends, and the terror of her enemies.

FRANKFORT, January 3, 1817.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, passed the Senate of this state unanimously: "That no law increasing the Compensation of members of congress shall take effect until an election for members of the House of Representatives shall intervene."

MR. SIMRALL, of Shelby, made a report to the Senate, on Tuesday last, relative to internal improvements, and navigation. It proposes to incorporate companies to turnpike roads, and commissioners to survey, &c. &c. &c. all our navigable water courses—who are to report to the next general assembly, the most practicable mode of improvement, &c.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH—FAIRLY STATED.

MR. WILLIAM G. HUNT,

For several days before I commenced the following statement of facts, addressed to you, I hesitated very much whether I should address you as the Editor of an impartial and independent public journal, or as the oracle of a faction who, for several years past, have been struggling to pull down every prominent republican in the state, for the sole purpose of climbing into power themselves—and when I have read the many efforts you have made to detract from the real merits of Col. Johnson, by publishing and affecting to believe every thing asserted against him, without attempting to discriminate between truth and falsehood, leaning rather to believe a solitary anonymous "Kentuckian," than several respectable witnesses, I am almost tempted to treat you as

the partizan enemy of the man who is personally obnoxious to you. But, on the other hand, when I read the production of Mr. Kendall, your countryman, and co-editor of the Argus, who states that you are a gentleman of liberal education and splendid acquirements, my cooler judgment directs me to make an appeal to your candor and impartiality. Sir, Colonel Johnson honorably bled in his country's cause, and stood firm on her side, in the hour of trial. These considerations commands my warmest admiration; they speak in characters written in blood to the American people; they cannot be misunderstood, and actions are better than words. Hence let us hear the real truth of the case, before we speak or judge. When any person attempts to correct an Historian, they ought to be very certain that they tell the truth themselves. I am led to this remark by the statements of a Kentuckian published in New-York, which are certainly as far below the truth as the assertions of Thompson's History is above; and I will venture to assert that this New-York-Kentuckian was not in the battle of the Thames, or at least that he was some where out of gunshot in the rear, behind some friendly tree. Let him publish his name if he dares, and if such are not the facts, I will give up that I am no Prophet.

R. B. M.

Statement of facts as far as Col. R. M. Johnson was personally concerned in the battle on the Thames, Oct. 5th, 1813, and death of Tecumseh.

"When Col. Johnson's regiment arrived within three or four hundred yards of the British lines, on the Thames, October 5th, 1813, a British waggoner was taken prisoner by the front guard, who stated to the Colonel, that the British and Indians were actually formed ready for battle, just in front, and if the regiment advanced any further, it would be cut to pieces; upon receipt of this intelligence Col. Johnson directed his brother, Lieut. Col. James Johnson, to form the regiment in line of battle, as soon as possible, while he advanced with Maj. Suggett and the spies, to ascertain the truth of the waggoner's statement. The British lines were discovered, and messenger (Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Mercer county, Ky.) was immediately sent to Gen. Harrison, to advise him of the fact, who sent him on to Gov. Shelby. The regiment was now formed by the Lieut. Colonel; the first battalion with one company on foot, between the river (on the right,) and the first swamp. The 2d battalion, for want of room, was led beyond the swamp, and there formed in similar order to the first. Col. R. M. Johnson, soon after returned, and observed to some of the officers and men nearest him, 'my brave fellows, I believe in my soul, that we can whip the whole of them ourselves; and then proceeded along his lines across the swamp, to examine the situation of the 2d battalion, and as he passed along he cheered and animated his men for the approaching conflict, which he observed was now certain. By this time Gen. Harrison & his aids, with Maj. Wood, came to the front of the 1st battalion, and Maj. Wood immediately passed on with a small guard to examine the situation of the enemy. The General, as soon as he came up, enquired for Col. Johnson, and was told that he had gone to the left, and was passed to the Colonel along the line in a few moments, and when he came up, the General made several enquiries as to the position of the British and Indians, and then ordered the Colonel, that as the infantry came up he must take ground to the left, and form two companies in a crotchet, so as to protect his flank and our flank the Indians. Col. Johnson replied that the ground was swampy, and the bush and fallen timber was so thick on his left, that it would be very difficult for mounted men to act with advantage. The General now seemed for a moment to hesitate, and Col. Johnson was in the act of turning from him to execute his orders, when Maj. Wood returned and told the General that the British were formed in open order. The General immediately called to Col. Johnson and observed that he had determined to charge the British lines, and directed the Colonel to form his regiment in charging columns on horseback, ready to break through their lines and form in their rear, while he would return and bring up the infantry to support him. The forming of the first battalion was now confined to the Lieut. Colonel, while Col. R. M. Johnson proceeded again to the head of the 2d battalion. Before his departure it was agreed that the sound of the regimental trumpet should be the signal for a general charge of both battalions. The first battalion was now brought up in five charging columns of double files, by counter-marching, and Col. R. M. Johnson was in the act of bringing up the 2d battalion, on the left, as he had some distance to go, it was not formed as soon as the first. Gen. Harrison now again returned to the head of the 1st battalion, and observed, 'Col. Johnson make the charge, the infantry are ready and will support you.' The trumpet sounded the signal, and the 1st battalion pressed forward, (the horses were trained equal to the men.) The charge was ordered by the Col. at the head of his forlorn hope, consisting of Col. Whitley, Maj. Chambers, Theobalds, Short, Wall, Payne, Ogburn and several others, and Capt. Davidson and Coleman's companies, who were ready mounted and Stucker's men on foot. Capt. Rice and Combs's companies being farther to the left under Maj. Thompson. The Colonel with Col. Whitley and his select corps had not advanced far before a heavy fire was poured upon them from almost every direction, which mortally wounded Col. Whitley, and wounded Col. Johnson in several places, as well as the white mare on which he rode, and nearly every man of his forlorn hope. He still pressed forward, and several Indians soon discovered themselves, one of which levelled his gun at the Colonel, who drew his pistol and both fired nearly at the same moment. The Indian fell, and his ball passed through the Colonel's left hand, and tore it very much. The Colonel now growing faint with the loss of blood, retired slowly on horseback towards the right, within the line of infantry, and soon after he was helped off his mare, she fell and shortly after died. Capt. Davidson, who was at the head of his company, with Capt. Coleman and his 2d lieutenant, Lieut. Logan being close in the rear soon came up, and Capt. Davidson himself pushed forward and saved Col. Whitley from being scalped with his sword, keeping off an Indian who was making the attempt. In this act Capt. Davidson was wounded through the thigh, and soon after fainted with the loss of blood, and helped off by his men as soon as he came too. Lieut. Logan was in the mean time mortally wounded, and Capt. Massie of Capt. Stucker's company killed the Indian that was attempting to scalp Col. Whitley. About the same time a Mr. King of Capt. Davidson's company, killed an Indian near the place where the one had fallen by the hands of Col. Johnson, and a part of Col. Davidson's regiment of infantry, now advancing to the support of this part of the line, the Indians fled from this point and pressed down on the left, when Capt. Rice and Combs, with Maj. Thompson at their head, bravely fought them four to one for a half hour longer, until relieved by a part of Col. Simrall's regiment."

The above statement of facts, I believe to be correct, as far as could be collected in the hurry and bustle of a battle, and I assure you, sir, in such times nice observations are not to be made. The truth is, that Col. Johnson bravely charged against a host of Indians, at the head of his 2d battalion, where Tecumseh personally commanded. He was not off his mare during the contest. He was badly wounded in several places the first fire, and lastly through his left hand and not the right, by an Indian who boldly advanced upon him, and it is a fact that this Indian was slain by the Col. and Mr. King killed one near the same place; and no other persons were ever said to have killed them. The one Capt. Massie killed lay near Col. Whitley, who never fired his gun. Now, if Col. Johnson did not kill Tecumseh, who did kill him? We find no other person ever pretending to have killed an Indian near the same place but Mr. King. But still you ask why it is believed that Col. Johnson killed him rather than Mr. King, or why Mr. King rather than Col. Johnson? My opinion is, as well as that of Col. Johnson's friends, as well as every unprejudiced reader, is founded on the testimony of Mr. Chambers, Theobalds, and Payne of the forlorn hope, and Capt. Coleman and Capt. Massie, who had the best chance of knowing, who positively state that Tecumseh lay at the very spot where the Colonel made the charge, and that they believe him to be the same Indian who last shot Col. Johnson and whom Col. Johnson fired his pistol at. Hence I say, that the Colonel has the strongest claims to the honor of killing Tecumseh, and if Thompson or Brown, in their histories, have exaggerated and described the scene with poetic license, why should the independent Editor of the Western Monitor seize with so much avidity on an equally partial and false statement signed by a Kentuckian? who ought to blush for his malignity. And even if Col. Johnson and King both shot Tecumseh, how does that detract from the real fame of Col. Johnson, whose friends have had the presumption to assert, that he really had the best chance to kill Tecumseh—the Kentuckian can, no doubt, produce many negative witnesses, whose prejudices would rather believe that the man in the Moon killed Tecumseh than Col. Johnson, or who will swear that they did not see Col. Johnson fire his pistol or kill Tecumseh, or who would swear that they do not believe Col. Johnson killed him; yet the facts are as stated above, and I defy the Kentuckian to disprove them—and for his consolation I can inform him, that it is believed in Kentucky, that Col. Johnson killed him, by all such who have made themselves acquainted with the facts or are not blinded by prejudice or envy, and how far this belief is authorised, the world will judge for themselves from the facts before them. I am with respect,

ROBT. B. MAFFEE.

Late Capt. in Col. Johnson's Regt.

December 15th, 1816.

The Editor of the Western Monitor, will please to publish the above, also the Register and Argus, and Mr. Gardener of New-York, if they wish to be impartial.

DEAR SIR—Agreeable to your request, I proceed to give you as correct a statement of the charge made by the mounted regiment under the command of Col. Richard M. Johnson, on the 5th of Oct. 1813, on the river Thames, near the Moravian town in Upper Canada, as my memory will now serve me. Col. Johnson took his post immediately at the head of the column formed by the companies commanded by Capt. Davidson and myself, which formed the right of the 2d battalion—he was accompanied by Col. Whitley, Samuel Theobalds, Joseph Taylor, E. Short, R. Payne, Benjamin S. Chambers, Garrett Wall, Hugh Ogburn and Wm. Webb, being a small squad selected and organized to act immediately with the Colonel. The signal for the charge was given. Col. Johnson, with the squad mentioned, moved on at the head of the column, and when within thirty yards of the Indian line received their fire, which proved very destructive to the squad immediately about him, and extended to the column considerably in his rear. Capt. Davidson on my left, was severely wounded. Lieut. Logan, Mr. Scott and Guthrie, of my company, were mortally wounded. The charge was vigorously continued by Col. Johnson, and the Indian line was broken in that quarter; in the act of doing which, I saw Col. Johnson fire his pistol at an Indian who was advancing (and within twelve feet) rather on the left with a sword, in the attitude of striking; the Indian fell, and I have no doubt was killed by Col. Johnson, as the execution was done with a ball and several buck shot, and Col. Johnson's cartridge were composed of such materials. Our troops immediately with U. S. rifles, which carried a single ball. I was present when a British officer suggested the Indian above mentioned, being Tecumseh, which was doubted by many who had known him—Anthony Shane (our guide) doubted it on his first examination, but on reflection, recollected a scar, which he examined for and found, after which from Shane's description, I had no doubt it was Tecumseh, and I believe this was the Indian killed by Col. Johnson. After he Colonel was severely wounded he gave orders to dismount, and annihilate the troops—it was found that his situation would not admit of a longer stay in the line, having received five wounds, most of which were very severe, and his mare having received a number of wounds, he was taken from the line, by Mr. Chambers and Theobalds—My impression is, that the action in that part of the line, did not continue more than fifteen minutes, about one half of which time Col. Johnson was actively engaged.

JAMES COLEMAN.

Late Capt. M. V.

Dec. 27, 1816.

TO THE CITIZENS OF LEXINGTON.

BROTHERS—A number of respectable and benevolent inhabitants of our town, have expressed their conviction of the importance of establishing Free Schools, in order that the children of our indigent fellow citizens, may enjoy the advantages of education. It affords us no inconsiderable satisfaction, to be enabled to inform you, that an institution of this description now exists, under the direction and patronage of the Independent Kentucky Bible Society—the Rev. M. Smith of the Baptist communion, promoted by the laudable desire of forwarding a work, capable of such beneficial results, has tendered his services, and been unanimously received as principal of this institution. This zeal in the cause, the correctness of his principles, and his intelligence, leave us no room for doubt; but that the expectations of the benevolent will be fully realized, while he imparts the light of knowledge, he will not fail to teach, and enforce by his example, those moral and religious principles, devoid of which, the most learned of our kind, stand far beneath the elevation at which all men are enabled to arrive. Our object in addressing you, Brethren, is, to give you information upon a subject, in which we feel a deep, though not a selfish interest. We entertain the pleasing assurance, that to inform, is to secure your ready co-operation in a work so important, so satisfactory, so praiseworthy. The permanence of the school in question, must entirely depend upon individual liberality,—

This establishment, is an anticipation of those extensive charities of the like nature, contemplated by the worthy members of the Independent Kentucky Bible Society. Their Constitution, founded upon the most liberal principles, does not admit, and their funds at present do not enable them to make any appropriations, institutions of this nature—in their individual capacity however, we know that its members, will not be behind any of their fellow-citizens,—they will give without grudging—they will contribute to render those valuable members of the community, who without their timely aid, in this way, might be doomed to live in ignorance and vice here, and misery hereafter. Our confidence in the principles of the honorable body whose committee we are, authorise us to pledge ourselves for the faithful application of the charities, which we have the honor of soliciting, and expect to obtain. It would be a departure from our good opinion of your liberal spirit, did we imagine it necessary at this time to dwell upon the exalted motives which should influence you, to do good as you have ability and opportunity. We will, therefore, comprise them in the as the ultimate end of human duties, that should helpless and innocent children, through your beneficence, be snatched from the iron grasp of ignorance and vice, become happy in themselves and blessings to society, yours will be the pure satisfaction of reflecting under the smiles and frowns of this world's pilgrimage, that you have been co-operators with your affectionate Redeemer, and humble imitators of your gracious God—and as the ministers of his grace, he commands us to proclaim, that though the favored objects of your liberality may not be enabled to recompense you here, yet that ye shall assuredly be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.

All contributions towards the furtherance of the object of the above address will be thankfully received and duly accounted for, by

C. W. CLOUD,
J. WARD, &
STEPHEN CHIPLEY.

January 4, 1817.

MARRIED—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. R. M. Cunningham, Mr. Andrew M. JAMES, to Miss Sarah HUGHES, daughter of Mr. William Histon, all of this place.

On Saturday, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Cloud, Mr. FRANCIS HOSKIN, to the amiable Miss CATHERINE LONKARD, both of this place.

Hymen with nuptial torches bright,
Presided at the nuptial night.

S. H. WOODSON.

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn. Jan 6, 1817.

NEW SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber, lately from the state of New-York, having rented Samuel Ayres' second story, a few doors from the corner of Main and Mulberry-streets, proposes to receive Scholars therein, both male and female, to be taught in one or more of the following branches of literature, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar & Geography—Also, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry with their application to mensuration of Heights and Distances, Surveying of Land and Navigation—Also, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Gauging, Dealing and Book keeping, by single or double entry. The subscriber having been engaged in the tuition of YOUTH about sixteen years, in several parts of America, in which he had the patronage and support of the generous public, certifies of which he can produce. For further satisfaction he refers to Samuel Ayres or Ephraim Allen, of this town. Feeling conscious that his diligent attention to his pupils, will not fail to produce the desired effects. Every favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

An EVENING SCHOOL will also be held in the same room. CORNELIUS WING.

Lexington, January 2, 1817.

Indian Queen Tavern.

BENJ. LANPHEAR.

Formerly keeper of the Boston Coffee House. HAS the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and elegant house built by Patterson Barr, Esq. on the corner of Main-Cross and Short Streets, in Lexington, Kentucky, where he intends devoting his whole attention to accommodate and please those who shall honor him with their custom.

Lexington, 1st Jan. 1817.



HAIR CUTTER, WIG MAKER &c.

Next door to Capt Postlethwait's, Main street. INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former stock

Eau de Cologne,
Lavender,
Razor Strops and Paste,
Soaps of all kinds,
Hair Brushes,
Combs & Comb Brushes,
Gentlemen's Gloves,
Suspenders,
Tooth Powder & Brushes,
Tweezers,
Lion Pencils,
Pomatum,
Shaving Boxes,
Pocket Glasses, &c. &c.

Received from New-Orleans, 100,000 best Spanish Segars, which may be had very low by the box or small quantity.

TOBACCO.

THE highest price will be given for prime TOBACCO, at the Lexington Ware-house.

DANIEL HALL-STEAD.
Jan. 1, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to state that he never knew of any partnership existing between himself and Wm. H. Cox, until he saw it advertised in the papers.

JOEL SCOTT.

January 4th, 1817.

Real Estate & Negroes For Sale.

FOR SALE, the House and Lot on which I now live, and the corner of Main cross and Water-streets. It is one of the best stands in Lexington for business. As any person desirous of purchasing will wish to see the property, further description is needless. Also a Negro Woman and Girl. The woman abt 30 years old, and the girl about 12. For terms apply to

JOHN BRIDGES.

Lexington, Dec. 30.

Scott Circuit Court, July Term, 1815.
Jonathan Robinson
complainant
vs.
The Heirs of John
Stiles deceased, De-
fendants.
IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the parties by their attorneys,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that the heirs of David and Cornelia Gal-
breath late Cornelia Stiles, are non-residents of
this Commonwealth; it is ordered, that unless
the heirs of the said David and Cornelia Gal-
breath do appear here, on or before the third
day of the next Term, and answer the Com-
plainant's bill, the same will be taken for con-
fessed against them; and that a copy of this or-
der, be inserted in some authorized newspaper,
agreeably to Law.—A copy from the records in
my office.
Attest
1-8w BENJ. S. CHAMBERS, c. s. c. c.

THE RED RIVER
IRON WORKS,
ARE now in full blast; great alterations having
been made for the better in the FURNACE,
and she is now making metal of a superior quality.
The FORGE is entirely NEW, and in high opera-
tion; making BAR IRON equal, if not greatly su-
perior to Dursley or any other in the State. Any
orders left with Mr. Maclean, at the Iron Store in
Lexington, will be executed with readiness and dis-
patch, having employed the best workmen the
country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lex-
ington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and
CASTINGS for the convenience of merchants,
mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will
meet a speedy conveyance to the works.
THOMAS DEWE OWINGS.
Lexington, December 25.

SCHOOL and ACADEMY.

IT is with much pleasure I inform the inhabitants
of this town and vicinity, that by the first of Janu-
ary, I shall have my NEW SEMINARY in a
condition to be occupied by all my scholars—the
rooms will be large, comfortable, and well fitted
for the purpose of teaching—the male and female de-
partments separate, an accommodation that hereto-
fore I have not had in my power to render. Having
formed a connection with three gentlemen,
whose qualifications entitle them to my high-
est confidence, I trust it will be in our power to
give unlimited satisfaction to all who may favor the
institution with their patronage.
In the female Academy will be taught English
Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Com-
position, Music and Drawing.
Terms of Tuition in the Lancaster School, 4 dollars
per quarter, Books, Writing Paper, Slates, &c.
furnished. In the other departments, 6 dollars per
quarter, [music and drawing separate charges] no-
thing furnished except pens and ink. Semi-annual
examinations will be held, and a regular set of
Books kept in the Lancasterian School, showing the
progress of the children in that department. A
vacation of two weeks will be given after each ex-
amination.
J. P. ALDRIDGE.
December 18, 1816—55.
The number of teachers, the several im-
provements in the Lancaster School and the great
expense of the establishment will it is presumed,
be a sufficient apology for the small alteration in
the terms of tuition. A limited number of poor
children, of respectable parents, will as usual be re-
ceived gratuitously.

Notice.

FORWARD all persons from trading for
two notes, executed by me on last court
day, at Robt. Rabbin, for thirty dollars each,
payable on the 25th of this instant. The said
notes were fraudulently obtained by me, and I
do not mean to pay them unless compelled by law.
JOHN C. LUGHEY.
Dec. 22.

Notice.

ALL that may be recovered by law against
transgressors, in the forest of the vineyard
tract of land in Jessamine county, except the
fees of lawyer's to obtain the same, is offered
by the owner, as a reward to the man who will
apprehend any such transgressors and bring
them to justice.
JOHN J. DUFOR.
Dec. 30.

WEAVING.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the
public, that he has removed to one of widow
Russell's houses in Jefferson-Street, where he con-
tinues to carry on the weaving of Broad Damask
and Diaper figured Carpets, Counterpanes, Double
Coverlids, Burdys, Huckleback, Satinets, &c. &c.
35c
GEORGE THOMSON.

ROSSIDES TAVE N.

THE subscriber having taken the above es-
tablishment, hopes by his attention to merit
a continuation of the support that has been so
liberally given to the house; particularly by
travelers.
JABEZ WIGGS.
August 5, 1816.

Bank of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the
capital of the Bank of the United States, at
Lexington, Kentucky, that the Commissioners ap-
pointed by the President of the United States to re-
ceive the said subscriptions, are duly authorized by
the President and Directors of the Bank of the U-
nited States, to receive the second instalment of the
said subscription, to wit:—On each share of the
said capital, ten dollars in gold or silver coin, and
twenty-five dollars in coin as aforesaid, or in funded
debt, at the rates prescribed by the act of incorpora-
tion, with a power of attorney annexed to the
certificates of the said funded debt proportion, au-
thorizing the said officers for the time being, at
whose office the said funded debt shall stand record-
ed, (or the Register of the Treasury of the United
States, if the stocks shall stand on the books of the
Treasury) to transfer the same in the form of law,
to the President, Directors and Company, of the
Bank of the United States, that the said commis-
sioners as agents of the bank, will attend at the Ken-
tucky Insurance Company's Office, between the
hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 2 o'clock
in the afternoon, daily, and every day (Sundays
excepted) from the first of January next ensuing,
to the 25th of the same month, both days inclusive,
for the purpose of receiving the payments as aforesaid,
and that the subscribers at their option, may
either pay their second instalment at the original
place of subscription, within the time herein limit-
ed, or at the Bank of the United States, at Phila-
delphia.
JOHN W. HUNT,
JOHN TH FORD,
RICH'D WIGGINS.
Lexington, Dec. 6, 1816.

BOARDING.

B. GAINES can accommodate a few genteel
Boarders, in Jordan's Row, next door to Mr.
Coyte, Lexington.
Nov. 25.

Masonic Diplomas,

Neatly executed, for sale at this office.

